



# Performance Update: *Palmetto* New York–Washington– Charleston SC– Savannah

Primary Host Railroad: CSX  
— Palmetto

	FY 2005 (12 months)	FY 2006 (12 months)	FY 2006 higher (lower) than FY 2005, percent
<b>Basic operations</b>			
Route mileage between the two principal endpoints	829		-
Train-miles	638,009	576,354	(9.7%)
<b>Traffic and revenues</b>			
Passenger-trips	134,669	146,083	8.5%
Average load factor	37.2%	44.4%	7.2%
Number of city-pairs served (FY 2005)	564		-
Percentage of traffic in most important city-pair (FY 2005)	8%		-
Passenger revenue	\$8,765,955	\$10,901,806	24.4%
Total route revenue	\$9,372,214	\$11,554,135	23.3%
<b>Service quality</b>			
On-time performance: Average endpoint delay-minutes per train operation	95	112	17.7%
On-time performance: Average endpoint delay-minutes per 100 miles traveled	11.5	13.5	17.7%
<b>Financial performance - per Amtrak's "Strategic Business Line" format</b>			
<i>NOTE: Route performance results exclude Federal support for operations, unallocated system costs, and capital charges. Also excluded from the calculations are depreciation and interest. These results must be regarded as preliminary and provisional as the FRA (with Amtrak's cooperation) has undertaken a study of "avoidable" and "fully allocated" costing methods on a route-by-route basis, as mandated by Congress in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (section entitled "Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.").</i>			
Route profit/(loss) per passenger-mile, based on <b>avoidable</b> expenses (see NOTE above)	(\$0.070)	(\$0.040)	43.0%
Route profit/(loss) per passenger-mile, based on <b>total attributed expenses</b> (see NOTE above)	(\$0.245)	(\$0.167)	31.8%

***Notes to Performance Updates:  
Selected Amtrak Routes  
Utilizing the Southeast Corridor***

- All data are for the full Fiscal Year 2005 and the full Fiscal Year 2006, except:
- City-pair data (“number of city-pairs served” and “percentage of traffic [i.e., revenue] in most important city-pair” are for FY 2005.
- Data are unaudited.
- All columns labeled “Percent Change” show the percentage by which the FY 2006 results are higher (lower) than (not necessarily “better (worse) than”) the FY 2005 results.
- The percent change in average load factor (which is itself a percentage) represents the percentage point spread (i.e., year 2006 load factor minus year 2005 load factor), not the ratio of ratios.